



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

DIPLOMATIC SECURITY 2009 YEAR IN REVIEW

FOCUS **FORWARD**

OUR MISSION

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), the law enforcement and security arm of the U.S. Department of State, provides a secure environment for the conduct of American diplomacy. To advance American interests and foreign policy, DS protects people, property, and information at more than 285 State Department missions worldwide. DS is the most widely represented U.S. security and law enforcement organization in the world, and a leader in international investigations, threat analysis, cyber security, counterterrorism, and security technology.

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"Diplomatic Security's greatest strength lies in its people."

– Eric J. Boswell



MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

During 2009, the global security and law enforcement responsibilities of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security continued to expand in scope and scale. Increasingly, the Department of State's missions are located in dangerous and volatile environments. The conduct of the U.S. Government's highest foreign policy priorities is dependent upon our diplomats' ability to safely engage and operate in these environments. Diplomatic Security provides the safety net that supports our diplomats. This would not be possible without the talented and dedicated cadre of over 38,000 security and management experts who work tirelessly to protect our people, information, and facilities around the world.

The U.S. Department of State continues not only to operate, but also to expand its missions in high-threat locations such as Iraq and Afghanistan. In the past, these missions would have reduced staffing or closed altogether and, in fact, both were closed in the 1990s. Keeping such missions open places a heavy burden on DS personnel and resources. Nevertheless, Diplomatic Security is meeting the needs of these missions through increased staffing and training, the use of innovative technology, and in-depth analysis of intelligence and investigation of threats.

In addition, DS agents logged countless miles protecting the Secretary of State, foreign dignitaries visiting the United States, Congressional delegations, and other senior officials. Our investigative program is far-reaching, and leads in the effort to protect the integrity of U.S. travel documents. Increasingly, DS agents work side by side with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Agency, Department

of Homeland Security, and other federal and local law enforcement on joint task forces investigating terrorism, document and benefits fraud, and other related crimes. Our collaboration with the U.S. Marshals Service netted the return of several "most wanted" suspects.

While meeting today's priorities, we also are looking to the future. One of our many challenges is to anticipate new foreign policy initiatives, emerging global threats, and potential trouble spots. DS is committed to a renewed emphasis on strategic planning that will aid in developing countermeasures and identifying resources necessary to meet future demands. Additionally, DS is engaged in the ongoing Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review to ensure that security resources evolve to support the Department's long-term strategic goals.

Diplomatic Security's greatest strength lies in its people. Last year alone, public and private sector organizations recognized DS agents for their heroism and investigative acumen. Our computer security unit received, for the second time, a prestigious government award for its innovative programs to protect our cyber infrastructure. And our security engineers were sought out to consult with their counterparts from key U.S. partner nations for the latest in technology.

DS is one of the most dynamic U.S. federal law enforcement and security agencies, with personnel assigned around the globe. We will continue to adapt to meet Diplomatic Security's wide-ranging mission to protect our nation's diplomats, facilities, computer networks, information, and travel documents.



Eric J. Boswell
Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Director, Office of Foreign Missions



As the Diplomatic Security special agents behind her scan the crowd, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton signs a book for a journalist after meeting with Indonesia's President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the palace in Jakarta, Indonesia.

PROTECTING LIVES

Diplomatic Security's highest priority is protecting the lives of the people involved in U.S. diplomacy.

The bureau's most prominent protegee is U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton. In 2009, the Secretary's protective detail traveled more than 206,000 miles with her to 44 countries. DS special agents, assisted by security technology personnel, conducted successful security operations for the Secretary's extensive trips to the Near East, South Central Asia, and the Far East, including critical visits to the high-threat posts of Baghdad, Iraq; Kabul, Afghanistan; and Lahore and Islamabad, Pakistan.

SECURITY FOR U.S. OFFICIALS ABROAD

DS routinely plans and implements security operations for U.S. officials who travel to high-threat U.S. diplomatic posts abroad. To be successful, these operations rely on DS's dedicated, skilled security professionals, advanced technology, and the cooperation of host-nation law enforcement and security agencies.

In 2009, DS special agents protected U.S. congressional delegations on official trips to Afghanistan, Brazil, Canada, China, Columbia, Germany, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Switzerland, and Ukraine.

DS also coordinated successful security operations for other congressional missions throughout the year, including a large delegation that joined President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Clinton at the World Climate Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, during December.

PROTECTION IN HIGH-THREAT ENVIRONMENTS

Mobile Security Deployments (MSD) are DS special agent teams equipped, trained, and prepared to protect personnel and facilities in dangerous environments, anywhere in the world.

In 2009, MSD high-threat protection and training missions provided:

- *increased protection for the U.S. Consulate in Peshawar, Pakistan, where the U.S. principal officer escaped an assassination attempt in August 2008*
- *support for several security missions in Afghanistan and an increased U.S. diplomatic presence in that nation*
- *security training to all U.S. diplomatic posts in Turkey, as well as those in Kuwait and Yemen*
- *tactical support to augment security for the Secretary of State during her trips to the high-threat regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan*



DS special agents (at left, front center, rear center) provide security for His Holiness the Dalai Lama of Tibet (at far right) during a visit to the United States.

SAFEGUARDING FOREIGN OFFICIALS DOMESTICALLY

DS also protects foreign officials below the level of Head of State, and certain other dignitaries who visit the United States, based upon assessed threat levels. Because of its world-class reputation for providing the highest level of protection to dignitaries, DS protective details are often in high demand by visiting officials. In 2009, DS's Dignitary Protection Division provided protection for 161 dignitaries.

Among the notable foreign VIPs that DS protected in 2009 were:

- *His Holiness the Dalai Lama of Tibet*
- *the United Kingdom's Prince Harry during his first official visit to the United States*
- *former Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf*
- *Libyan Foreign Minister Mousa Kousa, a member of the first Libyan delegation to attend a United Nations General Assembly in 25 years*
- *former United Kingdom Prime Minister Tony Blair*
- *Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas*

MAJOR EVENTS

DS began 2009 protecting foreign diplomats in Washington, D.C., at one of the most noted events of the year: the January 20 inauguration of U.S. President Barack Obama. DS deployed some 60 special agents, 128 uniformed security officers, and numerous technical support personnel to protect more than 300 foreign diplomats and their spouses who attended the inauguration ceremony and related events.

DS also provided security and assisted in security planning for several other international events, including the July 27–28 U.S.-China Summit Strategic and Economic Dialogue in Washington, D.C.; the Summit of the Americas held in April in Trinidad and Tobago and attended by President Obama, Secretary Clinton, and 33 heads of state; the IMF/World Bank Spring Ministerial Meetings in Washington, D.C.; and the FIFA Confederations Cup South Africa 2009 and FIFA U-17 World Cup Nigeria 2009 soccer tournaments.

One of DS's greatest challenges in dignitary protection occurred in late September, when DS security teams were responsible for protecting foreign diplomats attending the annual United Nations General Assembly at U.N. Headquarters in New York City, and the coinciding Group of 20 meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

From September 21 through October 2, DS deployed more than 300 special agents, a contingent of technical security experts, and 100 vehicles for 43 simultaneous protection details to protect officials attending the U.N. General Assembly. From September 23 to 25, 2009, DS deployed an additional 95 special agents and 20 vehicles to protect foreign officials attending the summit in Pittsburgh.

An important role for any successful security agency is anticipating security threats and needs, and then planning appropriately to meet those challenges. As the chair of the U.S. Government's International Security Events Group, DS is the U.S. Government's lead coordinator of all security and law enforcement activities for major international events involving U.S. participants and interests. This planning group comprises more than 20 federal agencies.

In 2009, DS personnel developed and coordinated security plans for several future international events:

- *DS hosted a senior delegation from the United Kingdom Metropolitan Police Service, to assist with security planning for the 2012 London Summer Olympic Games. DS personnel also traveled to London to brief the U.S. Embassy staff and British security officials on the U.S. Government's interagency role during the 2012 Olympics. In London, DS officials also conducted site visits at the Olympic sports venues under construction.*
- *DS finalized plans to deploy more than two dozen DS special agents to assist in protecting the U.S. soccer team and related interests at the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa, in July of 2010.*
- *Security planning also was underway for protecting the 2011 Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Summit scheduled to be held in various U.S. cities, and the 2011 Pan American Games, to be held in Guadalajara, Mexico.*
- *As 2009 came to a close, DS was finalizing security preparations with Canadian officials for protecting U.S. athletes and interests at the February 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, Canada.*

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN THE U.S.

The Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) in DS enhances the safety and security of U.S. diplomats abroad. By ensuring that foreign diplomats in the United States receive the same level of privileges and protections that U.S. diplomats enjoy in corresponding foreign countries, OFM helps maintain a safer environment for U.S. diplomats to conduct American diplomacy overseas.

As leader of the Department of State's Diplomatic Tax-Relief Initiative, OFM established or assisted in implementing bilateral arrangements for the relief of foreign taxes imposed on the construction of 13 U.S. Department of State facilities overseas, for which contracts were awarded

in 2009. These bilateral arrangements resulted in a total projected savings of approximately \$89 million in foreign taxes.

In addition, OFM contributes to the safety and security of U.S. citizens, domestically, by overseeing the registration of diplomatic vehicles and the issuance of diplomatic license plates and driver's licenses. OFM ensures that foreign diplomats, their eligible dependents, and other mission members who operate motor vehicles in the United States carry federally mandated levels of liability insurance. In 2009, OFM issued more than 5,800 new diplomatic driver's licenses and completed more than 11,000 new diplomatic vehicle registrations.



LOCATION	SAVINGS
Islamabad, Pakistan	\$47,081,000
Dakar, Senegal	\$9,500,000
Bangkok, Thailand	\$8,400,000
Bujumbura, Burundi	\$7,000,000
Monterrey, Mexico	\$6,232,000
Belgrade, Serbia	\$5,400,000
Libreville, Gabon	\$5,000,000
Frankfurt, Germany	\$1,600,000
Podgorica, Montenegro	\$791,000
Budapest, Hungary	\$575,000
Rome, Italy	\$428,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina	\$200,000
Apia, Samoa	\$187,000

DEVELOPING SECURITY RESOURCES

Behind the men and women on the front lines of Diplomatic Security is a team of dedicated administrative personnel at headquarters supporting the bureau's operations, including information technology, finance, and management and support personnel.

The DS human resources team plays a key role in ensuring that DS identifies, tests, and hires the most qualified candidates for its very diverse workforce. This responsibility is made all the more challenging by the large number of applicants who desire employment with Diplomatic Security.

In 2009, the DS human resources personnel reviewed 3,917 applications for special agent positions; 2,848 for diplomatic courier jobs; and 993 for the new position of security protective specialist, created to supervise contractors providing protection to U.S. Government employees in high-threat areas such as Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. By year's end, DS hired 213 special agents, four diplomatic couriers, ten security protective specialists, 23 security technical specialists, and five security engineering officers.

DS also embarked on an initiative to consolidate its many training facilities. In 2009, Congress appropriated \$100.9 million for site acquisition and initial development of a consolidated Foreign Affairs Security Training Center. By December, DS and the General Services Administration had reviewed several potential locations for the new center, and Diplomatic Security announced its preferred site.





Facility Information

Facility Address

Facility Name: **U.S. DIADEM**

Address: **12345 DIADEM DR**

City: **DIADEM**

State: **CA**

Zip: **94536**

Phone: **(415) 555-1234**

Fax: **(415) 555-1235**

E-mail: **info@diaDEM.com**

Facility Type: **Commercial**

Facility Size: **10,000 sq ft**

Occupant Type: **Business**

Occupant Name: **John Doe**

Occupant Title: **President**

Occupant Phone: **(415) 555-1234**

Occupant Fax: **(415) 555-1235**

Occupant E-mail: **john.doe@diaDEM.com**

Facility Status: **Operational**

Last Update: **2023-09-15**

Comments:

Facility Description: **Modern office building featuring open-plan layout, high ceilings, and state-of-the-art technology. Located in a prime business district of DIADEM, CA.**

PROTECTING FACILITIES

DS is responsible for protecting a worldwide inventory of 440 domestic and overseas diplomatic facilities, many of which are located thousands of miles away from Washington, D.C.

To ensure the security of these U.S. embassies, consulates, office buildings, and other diplomatic structures, DS relies on a layered system of security elements that includes law enforcement officers, local guard forces, cutting-edge technical countermeasures, and sophisticated information technology.

DOMESTIC FACILITIES PROTECTION

DS relies on its force of 750 uniformed security officers, intrusion detection technology, and access-control systems to secure 122 Department of State facilities throughout the United States. This includes the U.S. Department of State headquarters, DS field offices, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, several departmental office annexes and warehouses, 23 U.S. passport agencies and centers, and Blair House, the official guest house for visiting foreign heads of state.

With the change of administrations in mid-January, DS technicians dismantled the sophisticated security systems that protected the residences of the outgoing Secretary of State, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and Deputy Secretary of State. Simultaneously, DS security engineers and security technicians designed and installed new intrusion-detection, access-control, and video surveillance systems for the homes of incoming Secretary of State Clinton, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Susan Rice, and Deputy Secretaries of State James Steinberg and Jacob Lew.

In June 2009, the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative took effect, requiring all U.S. citizens to present official, U.S. Government-issued travel documents upon entering the United States. To meet the increased demand for U.S. passports and passport cards triggered by the Initiative, the Department of State embarked on an aggressive effort to open new passport offices.

To secure these new facilities, DS designed and installed intrusion-detection, access-control, and closed-circuit television surveillance systems at six new passport agencies. DS also designed and activated technical security countermeasures at the Western Passport Center in Tucson, Arizona, which began operations in June. The Center is the final phase of the Department of State's development of a passport mega-center for the high-volume production and adjudication of passports in the western United States.

DS also provided security for Department of State facilities under construction, such as the new U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York City. By the end of 2009, the exterior of the new facility was completed and the city approved the DS perimeter security plan, which includes retractable and fixed bollard systems.

In Washington, D.C., DS managed security operations for Department of State headquarters and Blair House, which together welcomed 86,640 visitors at 1,924 events in 2009. These operations included magnetometer screening of visitors and their belongings; special streamlined security screening for VIPs; and the establishment of security perimeters by uniformed security officers, to define authorized areas of business for visitors within these facilities.

PROTECTING NON-DEPARTMENT OF STATE FACILITIES AT SPECIAL EVENTS

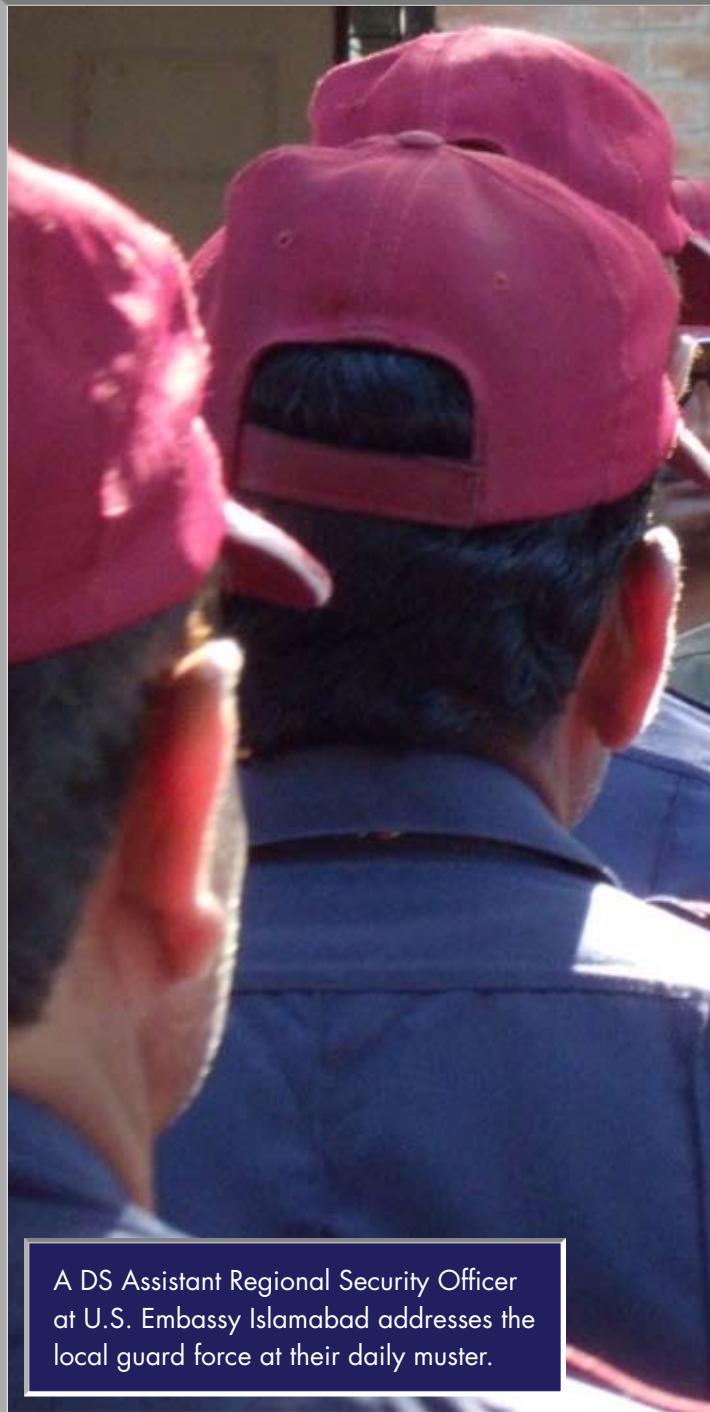
During special events, DS often assists in securing non-Department of State facilities used in the conduct of U.S. diplomacy. For example, during the United Nations General Assembly in New York City, DS deployed more than 75 uniformed security officers to provide access control at non-U.N. venues visited by DS protectees, and to help secure two hotels where sensitive U.S. Government communications were housed.

At the Group of 20 meeting in Pittsburgh, a DS explosives-detection security canine team conducted sweeps of DS motorcade vehicles and of hotels where DS protectees were staying. The Pittsburgh summit marked the first time DS had deployed canine units beyond the Washington, D.C., area.

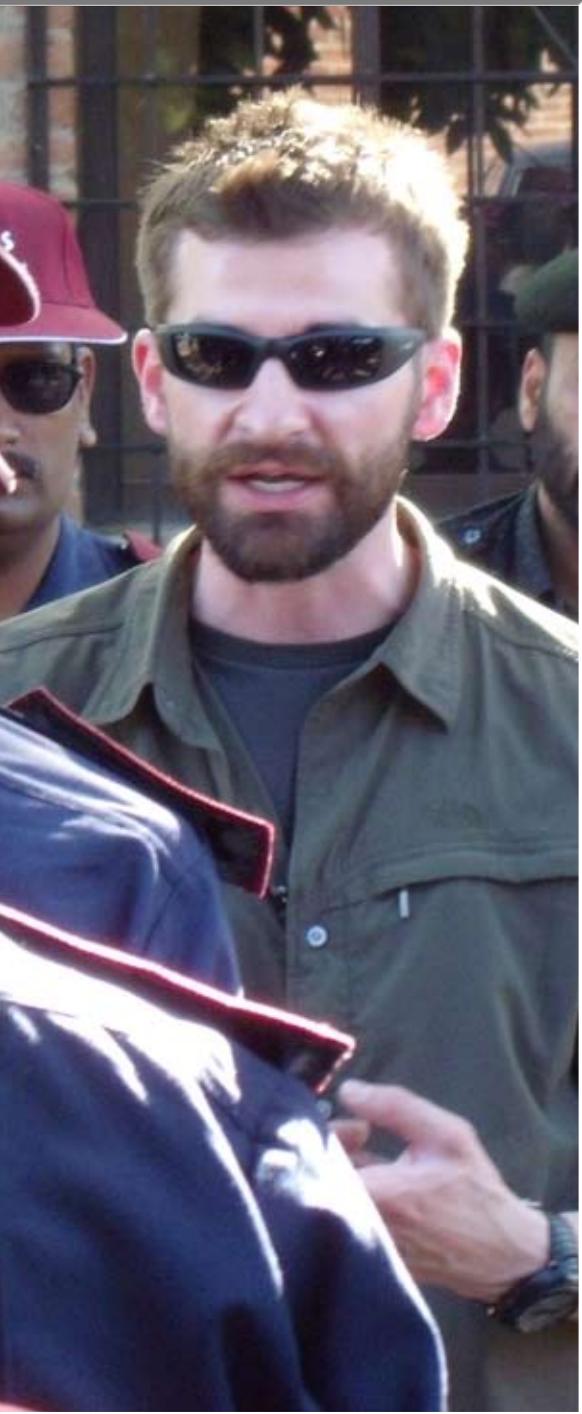
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

To ensure that only authorized individuals may access Department of State facilities, DS manages a sophisticated access-control infrastructure. As part of this system, DS issues to Department of State employees and contractors Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cards that identify the individuals and their privileges when swiped through a card reader. These credentials were developed as a result of a presidential mandate establishing a federal standard for secure and reliable PIV cards that all federal agencies must use.

In 2009, the DS credentialing program placed the Department of State among the top-performing federal agencies in the issuance and distribution of PIV cards. By the middle of the year, DS had surpassed its 25,000-card target for full implementation. In fact, by year's end, DS had issued more than 38,000 PIV cards to Department of State employees and contracting personnel.



A DS Assistant Regional Security Officer at U.S. Embassy Islamabad addresses the local guard force at their daily muster.



MANAGING RISK OVERSEAS

As the boundaries of American diplomacy pushed further into high-threat regions of the world, DS spent more than \$1 billion in 2009 to protect U.S. Government personnel, information, and diplomatic missions abroad.

DS responsibilities include safeguarding personnel, classified information, and buildings at 285 Department of State facilities in 189 foreign nations. To meet this global security challenge, DS has deployed more than 800 DS special agents, as well as 441 engineers, technicians, and other security professionals, worldwide.

At U.S. embassies and consulates, DS special agents work as Regional Security Officers, advising the Ambassador or highest ranking diplomat at post on all security issues, and managing multi-faceted security programs. These programs include a local guard force of more than 31,000 foreign nationals; protective security details; physical and technical security programs to ensure that U.S. Government offices and residences meet DS security standards; Marine Security Guards to protect classified information and equipment; and surveillance-detection teams to detect potential pre-attack planning by terrorists.

To help Regional Security Officers manage their security programs, DS has developed the Security Management Console, an information technology that provides on-site managers an in-depth look at their security program components. The Console also allows senior DS leadership in suburban Washington, D.C., to track the bureau's security performance worldwide, capture best practices and lessons learned, and improve protection programs.

To improve operational support for security operations in the high-threat environments of Iraq and Afghanistan, DS formed a new unit for contingency operations in those two countries in 2009. This new unit allows lessons learned in one country to be applied to both; and it permits DS to pool its personnel and expertise to better manage security contingencies in both countries.





DS COMMAND CENTER

The DS Command Center, completely renovated with advanced communications and information technology, tracks and reports threats and security incidents directed against U.S. interests, 24 hours each day. In addition, the Command Center maintains communication between overseas posts and domestic offices to provide situational awareness to DS leadership; and it maintains contact with DS protective missions throughout the United States.

The DS Security Management System enterprise (SMSe) system is a cutting-edge technology that feeds real-time security video, alarm, and sensor information from U.S. diplomatic facilities worldwide back to the DS Command Center in suburban Washington, and to key Department of State posts overseas. The SMSe also permits the DS Command Center to monitor activities and conditions at these posts 24 hours each day. DS continued to expand the SMSe network in 2009. By year's end, DS had 265 Department of State posts on the network: 94 facilities with full SMSe installations (alarm, access-control, and digital video recording systems), and 171 posts with the SMSe video component.

DS also deployed the Visual Security Operations Console, a dramatically improved graphical user interface for viewing SMSe information, to a total of 76 posts. This technology permits Marine Security Guards and other security personnel at U.S. embassies and consulates to monitor sensors and security systems at their satellite facilities.

The SMSe system also displays geospatial imagery with three-dimensional models of overseas U.S. diplomatic facilities, interior layout information, and enhanced closed-circuit television management and utilization. In 2009, DS completed three-dimensional modeling of 44 additional overseas Department of State facilities, with a total of 117 Foreign Service posts now in the system.



The newly constructed United States Consulate General in Johannesburg, South Africa

SECURING NEW PROJECTS

In the years since the 1998 terrorist attacks against the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the U.S. Department of State has undertaken a multi-billion-dollar construction program to provide more secure work and housing facilities for U.S. diplomats abroad.

DS technical and physical security specialists play a critical role by ensuring that newly constructed or refurbished U.S. embassy compounds, and other diplomatic structures, are protected by appropriate technical security systems, and that the facilities meet U.S. Government security standards prior to occupancy.

Upon completion of a new embassy or consulate construction project or major renovation at an existing U.S. diplomatic facility, highly trained DS security specialists must conduct an accreditation inspection of the facility before it is officially commissioned. These inspections, which often take 10 to 14 business days to complete, scrutinize all security aspects of a newly constructed or renovated facility.

In 2009, DS security teams inspected and accredited six overseas U.S. diplomatic facilities:

- *Kolonia, Federated States of Micronesia, new Embassy compound*
- *Koror, Republic of Palau, new Embassy compound*
- *Amman, Jordan, Chancery Annex*
- *Brussels, Belgium, Chancery*
- *Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, new Embassy compound*
- *Johannesburg, South Africa, new Consulate General compound*

DS also conducts post-occupancy compliance reviews at recently commissioned facilities that have been in operation for six to nine months. These reviews confirm that items identified during the accreditation inspections have been completed. In 2009, DS completed a post-occupancy compliance review at the new ten-acre, multi-building U.S. Embassy compound in Beijing, China, which opened in August 2008.

The Department of State also is required by law to certify that renovation or new construction projects in, or adjacent to U.S. facilities intended for the storage of classified materials or the conduct of classified activities, are in compliance with security standards and systems.

Conducted before construction begins, these reviews certify to Congress and the Department of State that the final project will incorporate adequate security measures to protect classified information, national security-related activities, and the personnel working in the facility. The reviews also certify that a plan is in place for continued evaluation and maintenance of security for the facility.

In 2009, DS completed certification reviews of 117 security upgrade project sites throughout the world.

PHYSICAL SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS

DS constantly evaluates, improves, and replaces physical security systems to ensure the highest level of protection for Department facilities, especially those in high-threat regions of the world.

In Islamabad, DS worked with local Pakistani authorities to plan, survey, and design new access-controlled facilities for vehicles entering the city's gated diplomatic enclave, a secured community that houses most foreign diplomatic facilities, some diplomatic residences, and the homes of Pakistani military and civilian officials. DS security specialists surveyed the existing enclave gates, proposed extensive roadway changes and consolidation, and provided a design for new vehicle sally ports, anti-ram barriers, and on-site police facilities. All of these plans were approved by local authorities. This DS project enhanced security for the embassies and personnel of the United States and other governments inside the enclave, and contributed to a safer environment for the conduct of diplomacy in a nation critical to U.S. interests.

In Hyderabad, India, DS oversaw site security upgrades at a newly acquired building for the U.S. Consulate General that met both Department of State security needs and local historic preservation requirements. Security enhancements included anti-climb devices atop the perimeter wall and security gate, installation of a secondary fence inside the wall, and installation of forced-entry and ballistic-resistant doors and windows.





DS INSTALLS “ARCHITECTURALLY SENSITIVE” ACCESS CONTROL AT U.S. EMBASSY ROME

Ensuring the security as well as the architectural integrity of Department of State facilities is often a challenge, because many U.S. diplomatic missions are located in some of the most historic neighborhoods of the world’s major cities.

In 2009, DS faced such a challenge at the U.S. Embassy in Rome, where it needed to construct a new compound access control structure (CAC) for screening visitors.

Because the Embassy is located in the Palazzo Margherita, a palace listed on the U.S. Department of State’s Register of Culturally Significant Property, DS needed an access control facility that would not mar the historic palace.

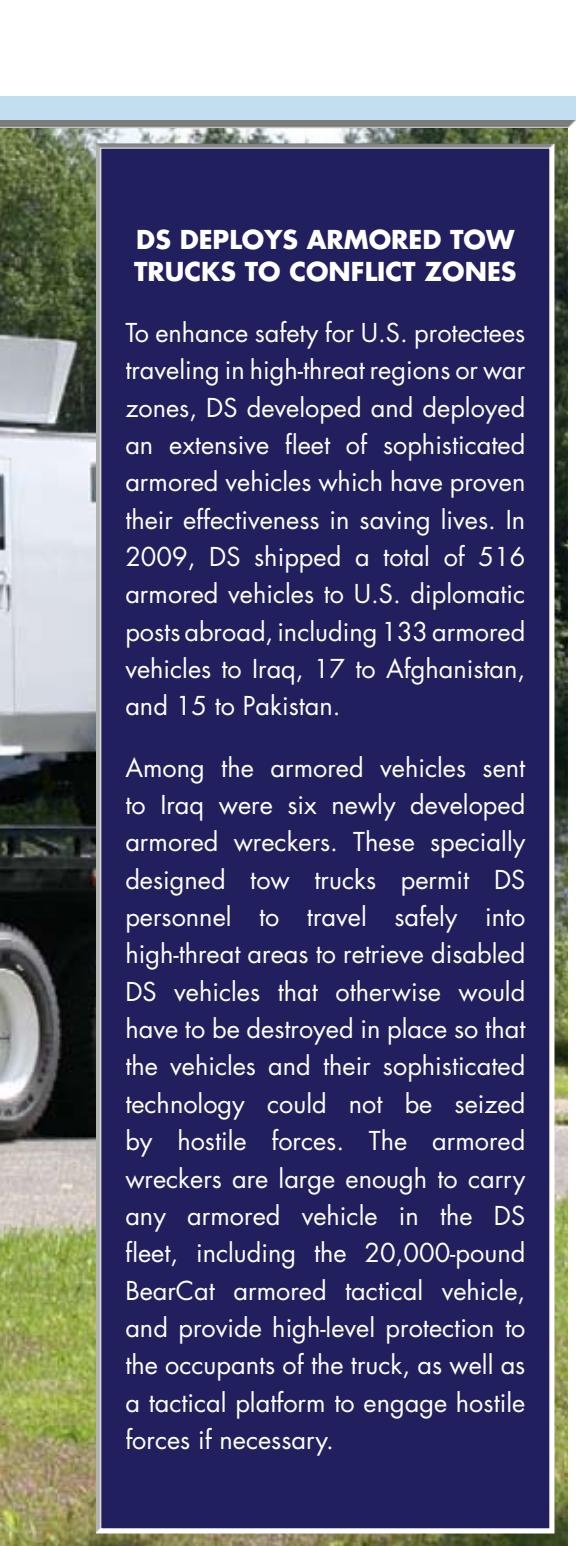
Working with a locally hired architect on the Embassy staff, DS adapted its security requirements to a very unconventional design that received approval from local authorities. The result was a very low-profile structure that does not interfere with the neo-classical architectural features of the Embassy.

With its curved sides and reflective materials, the CAC blends so well into its surroundings that it is almost imperceptible from the public side of the Embassy’s open-wrought-iron fencing. At night, the facility relies on lighting that glows through the floor, so that visitors can clearly see where they are walking.



PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

DS DEPLOYS ARMORED TOW TRUCKS TO CONFLICT ZONES



To enhance safety for U.S. protectees traveling in high-threat regions or war zones, DS developed and deployed an extensive fleet of sophisticated armored vehicles which have proven their effectiveness in saving lives. In 2009, DS shipped a total of 516 armored vehicles to U.S. diplomatic posts abroad, including 133 armored vehicles to Iraq, 17 to Afghanistan, and 15 to Pakistan.

Among the armored vehicles sent to Iraq were six newly developed armored wreckers. These specially designed tow trucks permit DS personnel to travel safely into high-threat areas to retrieve disabled DS vehicles that otherwise would have to be destroyed in place so that the vehicles and their sophisticated technology could not be seized by hostile forces. The armored wreckers are large enough to carry any armored vehicle in the DS fleet, including the 20,000-pound BearCat armored tactical vehicle, and provide high-level protection to the occupants of the truck, as well as a tactical platform to engage hostile forces if necessary.

DS personnel are trained to respond to a variety of emergencies that might arise overseas. In fact, DS personnel at U.S. diplomatic posts abroad are required to prepare and update emergency action plans for a variety of potential situations.

Such preparations helped DS personnel respond to a variety of threats against U.S. facilities and personnel in 2009:

- *During political turmoil that resulted in the departure of Madagascar's president on March 17, DS personnel coordinated security and ensured that all U.S. personnel remained safe and accounted for during the ordered evacuation of the U.S. Embassy in Antananarivo.*
- *When the U.S. Department of State ordered the departure of non-emergency U.S. Embassy personnel and their family members from the West African nation of Guinea in October, in the wake of ethnically motivated violence, DS provided crisis-management assistance and support for U.S. Government personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Conakry.*
- *Throughout the year, DS resolved 26 instances in which suspicious substances were delivered to U.S. diplomatic facilities abroad. During these emergencies, embassy personnel trained by DS weapons-of-mass-destruction experts successfully isolated the suspicious substances; protected the other embassy or consulate personnel from exposure to the substances; packaged the material in secure containers to be sent to laboratories; and underwent decontamination afterwards.*

PROTECTING POTENTIAL SOFT TARGETS

As the U.S. Government has improved security at its diplomatic missions abroad, other nongovernmental U.S.-related institutions have become potential targets for attacks by terrorists and criminals.

By working with other elements of the Department of State, DS has assisted these overseas soft targets — schools, recreation centers, and similar unofficial facilities frequented by U.S. citizens — with security site surveys and proposals for Department of State-funded security enhancements. In 2009, DS assisted the Department in evaluating the needs and making security recommendations that resulted in \$6.9 million in security enhancements for these U.S.-related soft targets.

US DIPLOMATIC POUCHES

POUCHES

US DIP

PROTECTING CLASSIFIED MATERIALS & INFORMATION

The success of U.S. diplomatic efforts often relies on the secure and timely transmission of sensitive and classified information and materials. DS employs several programs to protect such U.S. Government materials and information.

Through its Diplomatic Courier Service, DS provides secure and expeditious delivery of classified, sensitive, and other approved material between U.S. diplomatic missions overseas and domestic Department of State facilities. This critical mission supports both the Department of State as well as numerous other federal agencies with personnel and operations at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad. Through the Diplomatic Courier Service, DS ensures the secure delivery of material in the most rapid, reliable, and cost-effective manner commensurate with security requirements.

In June, diplomatic couriers provided the secure and expeditious transport of material related to the FBI's investigation of the crash of Air France flight 447. The airliner plunged into the Atlantic Ocean some 680 miles off the Brazilian coast, killing all 216 passengers and 12 crew members.

Throughout the year, DS couriers spent 5,921 hours on the road to ensure the safe transport of more than 8.8 million pounds of classified diplomatic pouch materials by air, sea, and over land.

By ensuring the secure and timely delivery of these shipments, the Diplomatic Courier Service played a substantial role in the Department of State's completion and accreditation of several new embassy construction and renovation projects, including facilities in Fiji, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, and Sudan. Couriers also played a key role in supporting Department of State construction projects in Pakistan by completing several deliveries of classified materials, despite severe restrictions on crate transport in that country.

DS also has implemented a Transit Security Program to protect sensitive and classified cargo destined for U.S. embassy and consulate controlled-access areas, where classified information is stored, processed, or discussed. Under this program, DS uses high-security locking hardware to secure the exterior doors of cargo containers with DS-designed walls, together with appropriate technical security devices installed on the interior to prevent and detect unauthorized access to the cargo.

DS personnel also conduct security assessments and inspections of foreign ports and warehouses which receive U.S. Government cargo, to ensure that these facilities meet DS security requirements against compromise by hostile intelligence agencies and others who might seek to access the shipments.

In 2009, DS personnel secured 704 intermodal containers shipped to 151 overseas U.S. diplomatic posts, at a per-container security cost of just \$1,217. DS also conducted seven foreign port security assessments; inspected and approved five new secure warehouses that receive and consolidate secure cargo destined for our consulates and embassies; and inspected and re-validated 36 other storage facilities.

SECURITY AGAINST CYBER THREATS

DS must protect the Department's information technology (IT) systems, an extensive network of computers that spans more than 300 worldwide sites and 50,000 users. In 2009, the Department recorded 3 million intrusion events involving its information systems, 308,000 instances of computer viruses, and 525 million spam e-mails.

To achieve the appropriate level of cyber protection, DS provides round-the-clock global monitoring to detect inappropriate, incorrect, or anomalous network activity. Every day, DS scans more than 450 configuration settings on 107,000 digital devices within the Department of State's global IT structure.

When necessary, DS also issues warnings and alerts for possible unauthorized access to the Department of State's networks and systems. This activity guards against the external penetration, compromise, or misuse of the Department's cyber assets.

The DS Computer Incident Response Team is the primary clearinghouse for managing cyber incidents on Department of State and other U.S. foreign affairs community networks. The team analyzes hundreds of security events per month — resolving more than 90 percent in fewer than ten days — while providing daily reports on specific incidents. The team keeps managers, law enforcement, and other government agencies informed about cyber incidents and coordinates incident responses.

Ever at the cutting edge of IT technology, DS partnered with the Department's Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) to develop an initiative that reduced overall risks to the Department of State's global information network by 90 percent. This Site Risk Scoring Program assesses the security of information systems at 370 separate Department of State locations, including 265 U.S. embassies and

consulates around the world. The program produces a timely and detailed report card on the security status of Department of State computer systems, identifies security vulnerabilities in network management, and provides system administrators and senior managers with a prioritized "get-well" roadmap for addressing those security needs quickly and efficiently.

For its success in reducing cyber threats, DS and IRM were honored in November with the National Security Agency's Frank Byron Rowlett Award, the agency's most prestigious honor for information assurance within the federal government. It was the second time in four years that DS was honored with the Rowlett Award.



SAFE HANDLING OF INFORMATION

DS also provides new Department of State employees with training in the proper handling of sensitive and classified information.

DS contributed to the smooth transition of U.S. Government officials by providing more than 180 members of the new Obama administration — ranging from Secretary Clinton to various ambassadors and other presidential appointees — with security training, and immediate access to highly classified systems and other information products critical to their new roles.

In 2009, DS delivered information security educational briefings to nearly 6,000 Department of State employees, contractors, and personnel from other government agencies.

ENSURING A SECURE WORKFORCE

To ensure that the individuals working for the Department of State are suitably cleared for their positions of trust and the handling of sensitive and classified information, DS conducts background investigations on current and prospective personnel.

In 2009, DS completed 30,174 suitability investigations in an average of 60 days. Although this marked a 17 percent increase in the volume of background investigations, DS improved its completion time by nine days, compared to the previous year.

With the arrival of the Obama administration, DS performed background investigations for the new Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Ambassadors, and other senior Department of State presidential appointees. Through the rapid issuance of interim security clearance determinations, DS enabled these new officials to quickly begin working in the Department.

Overall, DS completed employment determinations and final security clearance adjudications for each of 164 presidential appointees in an average of 41 days.



DIPLOMATIC COURIERS ENSURE SAFE DELIVERY OF HISTORIC MENORAH FOR WHITE HOUSE

Sometimes DS diplomatic couriers are called upon to transport unique items on behalf of the United States Government. In late 2009, diplomatic couriers fulfilled a special request from the White House to ensure the safe transport of an historic menorah from the Czech Republic to the United States in time for Hanukkah.

First Lady Michelle Obama requested the loan of the menorah from the Jewish Museum in Prague during an official visit there in April.

In December, the museum relinquished the item to the U.S. Consul General in Prague. A diplomatic courier then took custody and transported it to Frankfurt, Germany, where it was entrusted to a second courier for its final journey to Washington, D.C.

On December 16, the sixth day of Hanukkah, President Barack Obama and the First Lady were joined by 500 guests at a candle-lighting ceremony for the Jewish holiday.

At the conclusion of the holiday, diplomatic couriers ensured the menorah's safe return to the Czech Republic.

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DS ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATION LEADS TO GUILTY PLEA

Diplomatic Security's most significant counterintelligence investigation of 2009 resulted in the June arrest of retired Department of State employee Kendall Myers and his wife Gwendolyn for espionage.

Their arrests marked the culmination of a two-year joint DS-FBI investigation. In 2007, the FBI approached the Department of State for assistance in identifying a suspected spy for the Government of Cuba who currently was, or previously had been, working in a U.S. foreign affairs agency. Based on information provided by the FBI, DS investigators identified 27 possible suspects and narrowed the list down to a single person: Kendall Myers. FBI and DS special agents then worked tirelessly for two years to develop evidence and establish espionage charges against Myers and his spouse. Both pleaded guilty on November 20, 2009, and were sentenced to prison.

INVESTIGATIONS

As a law enforcement agency, DS conducts a variety of investigations that have a connection to national security. The bureau's primary law enforcement mission is to investigate visa and passport fraud. But DS investigations touch upon many other related crimes, including human smuggling and trafficking, espionage, sexual assault, identity theft, homicide, and terrorism. Those investigations facilitate international fugitive pursuit and returns as well.

Because DS special agents do not have arrest authority in foreign nations, the bureau relies on cooperation from foreign partner agencies with which it has developed positive relationships, to make overseas arrests and return suspects to U.S. custody.

PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF U.S. TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

DS serves as one of the nation's first lines of defense by identifying, investigating, and arresting criminals, terrorists, and others who seek to cross international borders using counterfeit or fraudulently obtained U.S. visas and passports.

To augment its international investigative capacity, DS obtained authorization for an additional 25 investigators, known as Assistant Regional Security Officer-Investigators (ARSO-I), to be deployed at U.S. diplomatic missions throughout the world, to investigate suspected visa and passport fraud.

The ARSO-I program achieved impressive results in 2009, with worldwide ARSO-I investigations resulting in the arrest of 691 suspects involved in visa, passport, and other fraud; the refusal or revocation of 2,729 visas; and the denial of 253 passports or consular reports of births abroad.

ARSO-Investigators also conducted 518 training sessions throughout the world for 5,619 U.S. diplomatic mission personnel, airline officials, and local law enforcement officers in how to identify document fraud.

Domestically, DS participates in document and benefit fraud task forces, a group of multi-agency criminal investigative teams throughout the United States overseen by the Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement division. This was the first full calendar year in which DS investigators were permanently assigned to these task forces, located in Miami, Atlanta, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Newark, New York, Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Dallas, Houston, and at the Kentucky Consular Center in Williamsburg, Kentucky. These permanent task force investigators opened more than 240 investigations, closed more than 270 cases, and participated in 133 arrests.

FINDING FUGITIVES

With its special agents located in nearly every nation of the world, DS truly represents the “long arm of the law;” and its reach extends far beyond that of any other U.S. law enforcement agency.

Thus, DS is often the agency other law enforcement organizations turn to for help in locating fugitives who have fled to foreign nations. In 2009, DS assisted the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Homeland Security’s Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Drug Enforcement Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, all branches of the U.S. military, and several state and local law enforcement agencies.

DS also assisted with 136 international fugitive returns, far exceeding the previous year’s numbers. Among those successful fugitive investigations:

- 17 fugitives were senior members of the Medellin drug cartel.
- 18 were suspects wanted for sexual assault of a minor.
- 10 fugitives were featured on the “America’s Most Wanted” television program.
- 7 suspects were wanted for homicide.
- Several other fugitives were considered top-10 fugitives from the wanting agency.
- Other fugitives that DS located and helped return to justice in the United States included those wanted on charges of desertion, hijacking, child pornography, parental child abduction, money laundering, burglary, and violent sexual assault.

DS assisted as well in the location and return of ten children who were abducted by parents without custodial rights.





DS RETURNS FUGITIVES FROM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

With its global reach, Diplomatic Security assists in the return of dozens of wanted suspects from countries throughout the world. In 2009, DS assisted more than 200 foreign, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies with international investigations, and helped locate and return fugitives in several significant cases:

► **DS Concludes Successful Three-Year Hunt for Fugitive Sex Offender**

DS began the year with the conclusion of a global manhunt that had spanned three years and nine countries. Darren Ray Castleberry was charged in early 2006 in Texas on four counts of aggravated sexual assault of a child under 14, and two counts of sexual assault of a child aged 14 to 17. In March of that year, the Harris County (Texas) Sheriff's Office requested Diplomatic Security's assistance in locating the suspect, setting off a three-year DS search for Castleberry, a serial sex offender.

The trail eventually led DS investigators to Thailand. DS special agents at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok teamed with the Royal Thai Police to conduct a ten-day surveillance operation, which led them to Castleberry. On January 6, police arrested Castleberry, and DS arranged for his return to the United States on January 15 in the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service.

► **Homicide Fugitive Return From Belize**

In September, DS special agents and investigators located Derrick Yancey, a former deputy sheriff with the DeKalb County (Georgia) Sheriff's Department who was wanted for the murder of his wife and a day laborer. DS personnel located the suspect in a bar near his residence in Punta Gorda, Belize, and worked with Belizean authorities to have him arrested September 19. One week later, Yancey, who had been featured multiple times on the television program "America's Most Wanted," was deported to the United States.

► **Sex Offender Returned from Brazil**

On March 26, DS headquarters informed its special agents at the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest, Romania, that Jared Ravin Yaffe — wanted in California for multiple counts of alleged child sexual assault, kidnapping, and unlawful flight to avoid prosecution — might have fled to Romania earlier in the year. Working with Romanian law enforcement officials, DS special agents in Bucharest determined that Yaffe had been in Romania but had departed for Brazil a few days earlier.

On April 3, DS special agents at the U.S. Embassy in Brazil learned that Yaffe was in the Rio de Janeiro area. Working with Brazil's Federal Police, DS special agents obtained Yaffe's address and phone number, and determined that he was in the country illegally. After obtaining a Brazilian court order to detain and deport Yaffe, Brazil's Federal Police arrested him on May 11; they transferred him to the custody of DS special agents and fellow law enforcement officers, who returned Yaffe to the United States the following day.

INVESTIGATING CRIMES INVOLVING DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

DS also is responsible for investigating suspected crimes or violations of federal regulations occurring at Department of State facilities worldwide, as well as those involving Chief of Mission personnel, dependents, and contractors abroad, and Department of State employees and contractors domestically.

In 2009, DS opened 84 violent crimes cases involving Department personnel or facilities, including 11 death investigations, 11 sexual assault investigations, 32 domestic violence investigations, and 19 child abuse/neglect investigations. DS investigated an additional 89 cases of alleged nonviolent crimes and administrative violations at post, or involving Department personnel elsewhere. Investigative agents have exonerated employees where allegations were determined to be unfounded.



DS crime-scene investigators prepare to photograph latent fingerprints.

THREAT INVESTIGATIONS

DS investigates threats, suspicious activities, and actual incidents directed against a wide variety of people and facilities to which DS has a protective nexus, including the U.S. Secretary of State, dozens of Department of State facilities, the staff and facilities of international organizations, and foreign diplomatic missions in the United States. DS also investigates terrorist threats and activities directed against U.S. government personnel and facilities abroad.

In 2009, DS investigated more than 220 new threats and incidents against the Department of State and other DS-protected personnel and facilities, including an improvised explosive device (IED) attack against U.S. Ambassador Christopher Hill's motorcade in Iraq, and an attempt to access restricted Department records by a person in Port of Spain, Trinidad, posing as a DS special agent.

At the annual U.N. General Assembly session in New York, DS deployed 15 special agents to investigate suspicious activities and potential threats against the highest profile protectees.

In 2009, DS also identified and investigated threat information disseminated via the Internet. The bureau produced, as a standard part of threat assessments for protective details, an intelligence summary of threat and security information about DS protectees found on the Internet. The bureau also procured laptops with commercial wireless Internet access, to conduct anonymous investigative searches online.

PREVENTING CORRUPTION

DS works with the Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) to ensure integrity of application and adjudication processes for U.S. visas and passports.

In 2009, DS and CA expanded this partnership into the joint Consular Integrity Division, which conducted its first "red cell" operation to detect malfeasance and corruption within the passport adjudication process.

As part of this exercise, DS submitted fraudulent applications into the passport system and then closely monitored the progress of the fraudulent applications.

Based on the results of the exercise, DS identified vulnerabilities in the passport process. The test also helped increase the number and quality of referrals of potential criminal passport fraud cases to Diplomatic Security, ensuring that criminal cases are identified and investigated promptly by DS personnel.

ASSET FORFEITURE

Since 2004, DS has been a participant in the U.S. Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Program. DS may seize, forfeit, and deposit into the Assets Forfeiture Fund the proceeds from criminal enterprises identified in its investigations. Funds from this program may then be used to fund future criminal investigations involving asset forfeiture.

In 2009, DS seized, forfeited, and deposited into the Fund assets valued at more than \$2 million, the largest amount since DS became a participant. Money from the Fund helped DS cover the costs associated with telephone investigation and analysis, and forensic accounting and analysis, in 146 DS criminal investigations involving visa and passport fraud, public corruption, human smuggling and trafficking, and espionage.



SECURITY THROUGH INNOVATION

DS always has an eye to the future, analyzing trends that may reveal tomorrow's threats and developing measures to confront those challenges. The bureau's cutting-edge security technology plays a significant role in safeguarding Department employees, facilities, and sensitive information.

In 2009, DS began designing a new generation of armored vehicles to transport greater numbers of personnel in high-threat areas of the world. This new armored passenger transport will be capable of carrying 18 passengers and a driver.

DS conducted a program to assess the effectiveness of existing DS knee wall and bollard systems when attacked by European cab-over style trucks. DS also tested two new variants of anti-climb and anti-ram picket fences. These projects included explosive testing to gauge effectiveness when subjected to different breaching charges.

DS also tested a new ballistic-resistant window glazing system to replace the glass-clad polycarbonate glazing systems that have been a security industry mainstay for 25 years. The DS-developed glazing system will last longer, cost less to maintain, and permit more light to pass through, while providing a high level of protection against ballistics and forced entry.

To enhance security for mobile protective missions, DS designed and oversaw development of a smaller, more user-friendly and cost-effective device for tracking DS protective details and protectees. The life-safety device, which uses integrated GPS and radio signals to transmit location data to DS monitoring stations, permits DS to extend its safety and security tracking capabilities to additional worldwide posts and security operations.

In addition, DS established a Personnel Recovery Program to assist embassies worldwide in preparing for and preventing hostage incidents involving U.S. citizens, and incidents where citizens become isolated from friendly forces — as well as in recovering and reintegrating those individuals.

At the United Nations General Assembly in September, DS tested two Web-based personnel tracking systems which provided the DS command post with constant real-time data on the location and condition of DS special agents assigned to protection motorcades transporting foreign dignitaries. In connection with the General Assembly security operation, DS also crafted a 100-watt power supply from methanol-water fuel cells to power an autonomous video surveillance system installed at an unmanned outdoor location. The test demonstrated that the fuel cells, whose only exhaust is water vapor, were a reliable power source capable of providing electricity for up to 15 days.



TRAINING

To enhance the capabilities of United States Government personnel and their overseas partners to identify and deal with current security and law enforcement challenges, DS provides a wide array of training.

TRAINING U.S. PARTNERS

One way that DS works to enhance the security environment for U.S. diplomatic activity abroad and build closer relationships with partner nations is by training its foreign civilian counterparts to deter, detect, disrupt, and investigate terrorist activity.

Through its Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA), DS provides high-quality counterterrorism training and equipment to civilian law enforcement and security agencies of partner nations. In 2009, DS provided 412 training activities to more than 6,015 participants from 75 countries. The training included topics such as airport security, bomb detection and disposal, cyber terrorism and security, dignitary protection, fraudulent travel document recognition, and hostage negotiation and rescue.

Since its inception in 1983, the ATA program has delivered counterterrorism training to approximately 67,000 students from 159 countries. As required by law, all participants in the program are first vetted to ensure they have not been involved in human rights violations. All ATA counterterrorism training is tailored to the needs of each partner nation and to local conditions.

The DS ATA program continued to prove its value throughout 2009:

- *In April, a Pakistani graduate of ATA's Explosive Incident Countermeasures course deactivated an IED in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, which borders Afghanistan. The device had been hidden in a box disguised as a copy of the Koran. Using techniques and equipment provided by ATA, the officer remotely neutralized the cell phone-activated device.*
- *In September, the Indonesian National Police's Detachment 88, a specialized counterterrorism unit trained and equipped by ATA, raided a terrorist safe house in Central Java. During the raid, they killed Noordin M. Top, a member of the al-Qaida-affiliated Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist organization believed to have planned the July 17 bombings of the Marriott and Ritz-Carlton Hotels in Jakarta. The raid also resulted in the arrest of other extremists and seizure of more than 400 pounds of explosives.*



INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMIES

DS also participates in the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) located in Bangkok, Thailand; Budapest, Hungary; Gaborone, Botswana; and San Salvador, El Salvador. ILEA is an inter-agency program sponsored by the Department of State in which subject matter experts from various federal U.S. law enforcement agencies provide specialized training and technical assistance to their foreign counterparts abroad.

In 2009, DS delivered 13 classes to more than 400 foreign law enforcement officers on terrorism, targeting, and tactics, and ways to identify pre-attack terrorist planning. These academies assisted the bureau's international partners in establishing and improving their capabilities to protect key personnel and facilities, and helped them build a network of law enforcement colleagues with whom to collaborate and cooperate on common regional threats.

TRAINING U.S. GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Domestically, the DS Training directorate provides basic and advanced training to DS employees and other U.S. Government personnel headed for assignments in high-threat regions of the world. The DS Foreign Affairs Counter Threat program — required for all government employees working under U.S. Chief of Mission authority in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan — prepared 1,715 students in 2009 for high-threat assignments abroad. This total marked a 19 percent increase over 2008. Through a variety of programs, DS provided security training to 4,619 students during 2009, a 21.5 percent increase over 2008.

DS developed a cyber security training course for the Department of State and other federal agencies. DS also established a partnership with DHS to deliver cyber security training to other U.S. Government departments and agencies.

In addition, DS developed a series of security training programs on DVD called "Knowledge from the Field" that analyze actual attacks against U.S. personnel or facilities abroad. The multimedia training modules combine interviews with witnesses, actual news reports, geospatial graphics, and analysis of terrorist events, to deliver lifesaving lessons to Department of State personnel.

In 2009, DS provided asset forfeiture and financial investigations information to more than 300 DS special agents, supervisors, and managers. DS also developed and presented a Violent Crimes First Responder course for special agents training for overseas positions as Regional Security Officers. This curriculum was designed to ensure that RSOs at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad have the necessary tools to investigate allegations of violent crimes — such as homicide, domestic abuse, and sexual assault — involving U.S. Department of State facilities, personnel, or their dependents.



IDENTIFYING THREATS

DS gathers, analyzes, investigates, and disseminates high-quality security-related information around the clock to protect American interests worldwide. The bureau's daily report of international security events is one of the most widely read classified information products in the U.S. Government. DS personnel are sought out by other federal agencies, and even other governments, to provide briefings on threats and other security issues.

In 2009, DS provided major briefings to:

- *the U.S. Ambassador-designate to Iraq, as part of a comprehensive review of the DS mission in Iraq*
- *the head of the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as the security detail for the Secretary of Commerce, in preparation for the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Denmark*
- *the Secretary of Agriculture on the threat environment in Nairobi, ahead of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Conference in Kenya*
- *the Acting Director of the Peace Corps regarding a number of global threats*
- *the U.S. Army's 5th Special Forces Group at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, on the threat and atmospherics in Iraq prior to deployment*

In addition, DS personnel briefed various foreign government officials, including:

- *the United Kingdom's Foreign and Commonwealth Office Director on the evolution of threats and tactics in Afghanistan and Iraq*
- *senior security officials from Ghana attending a DS senior leadership anti-terrorism course*
- *the Canadian Embassy's First Secretary on the security situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan*
- *Poland's Ambassador for Diplomatic Security on the workings of the DS Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis, for the development of a Polish counterpart*

As part of its mission to track terrorism, DS issued its "Political Violence Against Americans" publication, an annual review of terrorist attacks and other violent incidents against U.S. interests overseas.

At the U.S. Foreign Service Institute, DS provided weekly security environment and threat overviews on Iraq and Afghanistan to domestically based U.S. Government personnel preparing for overseas assignments.

IMPROVED INFORMATIONAL PRODUCTS

Due to an increase in demand for threat information about Afghanistan in 2009, DS significantly improved its Afghanistan data collection and analysis process by creating and maintaining databases on suicide attacks and kidnappings nationwide, and by establishing access to various Department of Defense databases of security incidents throughout that nation.



Shallah



Usman



bin Laden



Mullah Omar



al-Zawahiri



Zulkifli



Fazul



Hamed Ali



Atwa



Abdullah



al-Mughassil



Izz-al-Din



el-Hoorie



Yasin



al-Yacoub



Rahman



Dulmatin



al-Badawi



Elbanah

THE FACES OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

They Can Be Stopped.
We'll Pay You For Your Help.

These individuals committed acts of terrorism including attacks on embassies, the hijacking of airplanes, the September 11 attacks, and other acts of violence that killed or injured thousands of innocent people. The U.S. Government is offering rewards for information that prevents or resolves any terrorist act against U.S. persons or property. Those providing information may also be eligible for relocation with their families. Your response will be kept confidential. If you have information about terrorist incidents, please contact the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate, or if in the U.S., contact the FBI or Rewards for Justice.

The Life You Save May Be Your Own!

Up to \$25 Million Reward
Responses Kept Strictly Confidential



al-Quso



al-Nasser



Umar Patek



Gadahn



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Jdey



Boussora



Yahya al-Libi



Haplon



Rewards for Justice
Washington, DC 20522-0303 USA



www.rewardsforjustice.net

email: RFJ@state.gov

1-800-877-3927

SHARING THREAT INFORMATION WITH THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR

Diplomatic Security manages the day-to-day operations of the Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC), an innovative public-private partnership that shares security and threat information with some 7,000 constituents from U.S.-based businesses, academia, faith-based institutions, and nongovernmental organizations.

In 2009, OSAC conducted more than 3,000 consultations on security incidents with its constituent organizations. In March, the number of consultations spiked as a result of drug trafficking-related violence in Mexico and the authorized departure of U.S. personnel from the U.S. Embassy in Madagascar.

OSAC also expanded its outreach to faith-based institutions with a visit to the Southern Baptist Convention in Florida. In October, OSAC's Hotel Security Working Group assisted in organizing a training event in Mumbai, India, that drew approximately 100 hotel security directors, regional managers, and general managers from ten U.S.-affiliated hotel chains. OSAC analysts briefed attendees on regional threats; discussed blast-mitigation techniques and surveillance-detection guidance; and presented a hands-on security screening demonstration.

OSAC's overseas Country Councils, numbering more than 120 worldwide, provide the platform for the private sector to discuss threats ranging from terrorist attacks to theft of intellectual property. In 2009, OSAC analysts and DS Regional Security Officers participated in several private sector security briefings abroad, including a conference in Budapest, Hungary, about organized crime and corruption in Eastern Europe; the third annual Middle East Country Council conference in Manama, Bahrain; and a Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Security conference in Cape Town, South Africa.

OSAC analysts also provided daily security briefs and on-the-ground consultations to U.S. private sector organizations during the FIFA Confederations Cup South Africa 2009.

REWARDS FOR JUSTICE

Rewards for Justice (RFJ) is an inter-agency counterterrorism program managed by Diplomatic Security. The RFJ is one of the U.S. Government's most valuable tools for collecting critical information on key terrorist leaders and others who seek to harm U.S. interests. Through the RFJ program, the Secretary of State offers and pays rewards for information that prevents or successfully resolves an act of international terrorism against U.S. persons or property.

Reward offers of up to \$25 million have been authorized for information leading to the capture of Osama bin Laden and other key terrorist leaders. Since its inception in 1984, RFJ has paid more than \$82 million to more than 50 people who provided credible information.

In 2009, the RFJ program added five more individuals to its Wanted for Terrorism list, among them a person believed responsible for multiple bombings, including the 1982 bombing of Pan American World Airways flight 830. The remaining four were charged for their roles in the hijacking of Pan American World Airways flight 73 in 1986, at the airport in Karachi, Pakistan.

Rewards for Justice also upgraded its Web site to allow viewing of terrorist suspect and reward information in 27 languages. The wide range of languages aims to further RFJ's reach into additional parts of the non-English-speaking world.





IN MEMORIAM

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security was deeply saddened by the loss of five members of the DS family in 2009.

On June 11, a locally hired security guard was shot and killed by intruders at the U.S. diplomatic residence compound at the U.S. Embassy in Abuja, Nigeria.

DS lost three valued colleagues as a result of a helicopter crash during a July 17 training mission in Iraq.

A fifth DS security professional died in Kabul, Afghanistan, on September 8, when a suicide bomber detonated an explosives-laden vehicle at a camp housing members of the U.S. Embassy security force.

These individuals — one Nigerian and four U.S. contractors — gave their lives to help keep American diplomats and missions safe. Their deaths underscore the high stakes involved in the DS mission and the varied threats DS personnel face throughout the world, whether from a terrorist bombing or a criminal shooting.

We mourn the loss of these brave colleagues, and we will always remember their courage, commitment, and ultimate sacrifice in the cause of protecting U.S. diplomacy.

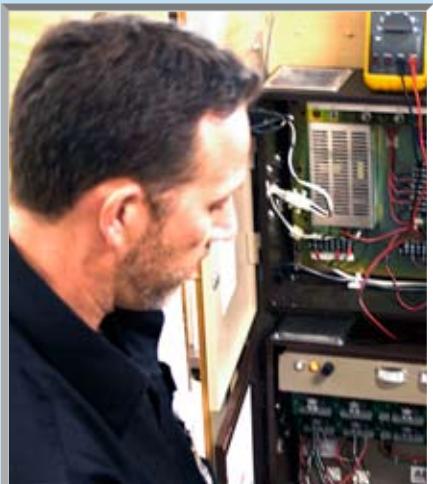




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